

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE } "DERFLINGER" About MONDAY,
and YOKOHAMA Capt. E. Zacharias 31st August.MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA } "PRINZ WALDEMAR" FRIDAY,
MARVUN, BRISBANE, SYD. } Capt. F. Isak 10th Sept., Daylight.
NEY & MELBOURNE Capt. F. Isak Beginning of September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...POLYNESIE Broc 30th Aug., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS TONKIN Charbonnel 31st Aug., at 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...OCEANIE Sellier 13th Sept., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS AUSTRALIE Riquier 14th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £72.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fan and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON.

CALCUTTA.

SHANGHAI.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Beutelsch Street

54, Nanking Road.

HONGKONG, 26th Aug 1909

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.	NO. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge, Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 661.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.
No. 9, PEDDERS HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 54, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vceux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.).

One FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "The Neuk" No. 84, Mount Gong, Pak. Garden and Tennis.

Furnished—Possession from 1st October next.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 162, DES VCEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MONTYON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

ELEVEN HUNDRED BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The Japan Chronicle of 17th inst. says:—The earthquake on Saturday afternoon, which had its centre a little north of Lake Biwa, resulted in a serious loss of life and great destruction of property. The centre of the disturbance appears to have been not far removed from that of the great earthquake in 1891, and it is worthy of note that the vibration registered in Kobe last Saturday was greater than that recorded in Osaka in 1891, when so much damage was caused in the neighbouring city. Fortunately, although the vibration was greater, the shocks last Saturday were less acute, otherwise we might have had to record a similar disaster to that which took place on the 28th October, 1891, when close on 10,000 people were killed and double that number injured in Aichi, Gifu, Fukuji, and Shiga prefectures, 78 deaths occurring in Osaka. As it is, on this occasion some 40 lives have been lost, 168 persons have been injured, and 1,100 buildings have been totally destroyed.

THE AFFECTED AREA.

The centre of the disturbance appears to have been Ibi-yama, a hill famous for the maza produced there, and after which the new battleship /baki is named. The districts round this centre in which the shocks were acute cover an area of twenty-five miles, and the shocks were distinctly felt at Matsuri and Kanazawa on the north, Kure on the West Yamada on the south, and beyond Nagoya on the east. In Kobe, as already stated in our last issue, the shocks caused considerable alarm, and at Arima great anxiety was felt as to the extent of the disaster, especially amongst the many foreigners, spending their holidays in the mountains. It was even felt at sea, the shock being so noticeable on one of the diaphanous cruises in the bay that for the moment it was feared the boat had gone over a sandbank. The shock was also clearly perceptible on the ships in the harbour.

Just at the time the first earthquake occurred a train was passing the foot of Ibi-yama, and the passengers saw with alarm that the hill appeared to be in a state of eruption, a shower of sand and stones being seen to fall. Soon afterwards something like smoke was seen rising from the foot of the hill, but was afterwards found to be vapour issuing from near the source of the Otomi River, where a large area of land subsided. Even at seven o'clock on Sunday night two or three shocks an hour were being regularly felt in the neighbourhood of the hill, and the people living thereabout feared a volcanic eruption.

From the official reports so far received, the district actually affected was over ten miles long and five wide, extending from the hills on the boundary of Omi and Mino provinces, on the east, to Otsu-mura, on Lake Biwa, on the west. None of the villages in this zone escaped without damage, but fortunately, chiefly owing to the fact that the shocks occurred in the afternoon, no fires have been reported.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

Constant additions are being made to the records of the damage caused by the earthquake. Several houses collapsed at Gifu, fissures opened in the roads in the neighbourhood, and much damage was done in the glass and porcelain warehouses. The electric generating station of the Gifu Electric Lighting Company was wrecked, and the city on Saturday was in darkness, the people being afraid to light kerosene lamps. Almost all the inhabitants have been camping out since Saturday, and mosquito-nets are seen spread in the streets, in the fields, and sometimes under the eaves of the houses. Over 20 shocks have been experienced in Gifu, and the people dread returning to their homes in case another severe shock may bring their dwellings down about them. At a marble quarry in Gifu prefecture the side of a cliff collapsed, killing one man and injuring five others.

At Nagoya the shock at 3.30 on Saturday afternoon was very violent and was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The damage done at Nagoya is comparatively trifling, though much alarm was caused. So far no loss of life or serious injury has been reported from Aichi prefecture. At Hikone, two houses collapsed and 40 houses were thrown out of the perpendicular. At Nagahama, a town on Lake Biwa, ten houses were totally demolished and 20 partly collapsed. The chimney of the Omi Silk Reeling Company was brought down and part of the offices wrecked. Over 30 iron or stone lanterns in the compound of the Yawata shiries were overthrown, and the Meiji Bank building was badly damaged. At Higashi Kosaka a young girl was killed at the village shrine by a falling toro. At Maibara (the junction of the Tokaido and Hokuriku lines) the shock was felt severely. The police station and the lofty building of the Iutsuya Hotel were thrown out of the perpendicular, and a house collapsed.

No less than two hundred houses were thrown down in the district under the jurisdiction of the Ayami-mura police, and numbers of persons were dug out of the debris of demolished houses. At Sone, Otsu-mura, Higashi Asai district, 28 houses collapsed, and 4 persons were killed, and similar reports come from many other villages between Lake Biwa and Nagoya. In the Higashi Asai district, the centre of destruction, 30 persons were killed on the spot, 150 were injured, 15 temples and shrines were totally destroyed, while 46 partially collapsed, 431 dwelling-houses were completely demolished and 1,500 damaged. No less than 610 other buildings were totally destroyed and 966 were partially wrecked.

The total loss of life and damage officially reported up to Sunday evening was as follows:—

Killed 37
Injured 168
Temples and Shrines 15
Totally Wrecked 20

Partially destroyed 59
Dwelling Houses—
Totally wrecked 470
Partially destroyed 1,307
Other Buildings—
Totally wrecked 636
Partially destroyed 992

A tragic feature of the disaster is that in the district devastated the celebration of the Bon festival was commenced on the very day the earthquake occurred. All the farmers were keeping holiday, the little villages were on fire, and the country-folk were exchanging visits with friends and relatives. Then, at half-past three, the earthquake suddenly struck terror into the holiday-makers, who rushed out of the houses in wild alarm. The first shocks lasted for about five minutes, and the folk had scarcely recovered from their terror when another shock came some minutes after, stronger than the first, and it was this tremor which brought down the houses.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 31st of August, 1909, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1909.

[5]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship "PLINTSHIRE" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 28th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Goods have been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1909.

[6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer "NILE," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, or B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909.

[4]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, GAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Wangfong, 1st A.

Wangfong, 1st A.

[11]

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vceux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

[11]

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of house-
hold and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now
be seen in our showrooms.Completely finished and artistic
bedroom suites, with teakwood bed-
steads "en suite," Dainty Writing
Tables in attractive designs, Curio
and Silver Tables, lined with silk
and plush, and a host of other articles
of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently
improving the tone and general finish
of Colonial made furniture.We are paying very special atten-
tion to the modern methods in Office
Fittings, and have several examples
of our work ready for inspection.The Card-index system cabinet is
a very special feature with us, and
general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter
Desks, may always be seen and the
advantages of our makes explained,
by a visit to our showrooms.OUR
ILLUSTRATIONSOUR
TIMEOUR
EXPERTSOUR
ADVICE

AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Wednesday, 25th August, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half
Year ending 30th June, 1909, at the
rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share of
£25 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the
23rd August, current, at the Office of the
Corporation, WHERE SHAREHOLDERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPLY FOR WARRANTS.By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager, [602]HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 3% per Share for
the six months ending 30th June,
1909, declared at To-day's Ordinary Yearly
Meeting, will be payable at the premises of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-
tion, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th
August, and Shareholders are requested to
apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's
Office, Queen's Buildings.By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1909. [604]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,
Mandarin 30th April, 1909. [600]PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

THE CHANNEL FLIGHT.

MR. LATHAM'S GALLANT ATTEMPT FAILS.

STORY OF THE TRIP.

Mr. Hubert Latham failed in his first attempt
to win *The Daily Mail* £1,000 prize for crossing
the English Channel in an aeroplane. He
gives his own vivid account of the event, as
follows:—Five seconds before the start, as I sat in the
pilot's seat of the aeroplane upon the crest of
Blanc Nez, a vivid mental picture came to me.
I can recall it perfectly. Away in the distance,
upon the water, lay the haze of the smoke from
the funnels of the *Harpoon*; I stood upon the
cliffside were eager, silent spectators; I noticed
a string of motor-cars piling up the hill, to-
wards us, carrying passengers anxious not to be
too late, after so much weary waiting, for the
commencement of my voyage. Thankful to be
able to start at last. That was my thought. And
then I was away. There was a short, swift run
down the slope towards the sea, and I launched
myself into the air. My last thought was one
of confidence that my motor would not leave
me in the lurch. The start could not have
been more auspicious. I left the ground in
infinitely better style than was the case with
my trial flight previously. Instead of wobbling
on getting into the air, I went up with perfect
steadiness. I flew so well, indeed, that I
altered my plans. Instead of describing a
circle, as I had meant to do, I went straight
off over the edge of the cliff. First, however,
so as to judge my height from the ground, I
steered over the ruined Channel Tunnel work-
ings. I estimated that I was then six hundred
feet above the level of the water.

A RECORD HIGH FLIGHT.

Everything was going beautifully. I ran up
to a little masthead between the main planes a
flag that I had decided should only be hoisted
at the moment of leaving land. Then I took
in my hand a little camera I had taken up with
me. I was preparing to take a picture when a
disconcerting sound came to my ears. My
motor was showing signs of breaking down. I
could hear that more than one of the eight
cylinders was misfiring. Instantly I gave up
any idea of photography, and did everything I
could to remedy the defect. I examined all the
electrical connections that were within my
reach. I tried also to alter the carburation and
ignition of the engine. But it was all in vain;
in a few seconds my engine had stopped com-
pletely. It was maddening, but I was helpless.
Never before had the engine played me such a
trick, after so short a flight. At the moment
my motive power was taken from me I estimate
that I was quite 1,000 ft. up in the air. Thus,
even though my first attempt at the Channel
crossing failed, I think I can claim to have
established a record for high flying in an aero-
plane. The previous record in this respect was
I believe, for an altitude of 300 or 400 ft. I took
a quick glance ahead, and calculated that the
torpedo-boat destroyer was about a mile away.
Then I glided down to the surface of the water.
There was nothing else to be done. I came
down not in a series of short glides, but in one
clean, straight, downward slope. It seemed
quite a long time to me before I struck the
water. My speed at the moment of impact was
about forty or forty-five miles an hour.

MACHINE DAMAGED.

The machine was under perfect control
during the descent. Instead of diving into the
sea at an angle, I skimmed down, so that I was
able to make the contact with the sea with the
aeroplane practically in a horizontal position.
It settled on the water and floated like a cork.
I swung my feet up on to a cross-bar to prevent
them getting wet. Then I took out my
cigarette case, lit a cigarette, and waited for the
torpedo destroyer to come up. The wings and
tail of the machine supported it in the water.
It floated almost flat, although the weight of
the motor made the front part tilt down a little.
I did not even get wet; only a splash of water
flew over me at the moment of impact with the
sea. The torpedo destroyer was alongside me
in less than five minutes.After I had got on board the destroyer, the
aeroplane was drawn alongside and held fast
in case it should sink. The steam-tug *Calaisien*,
which was cruising, as directed, in mid-
Channel, did not appear on the scene for half
an hour—perhaps more. Before she could lift
the aeroplane up on to her deck, by means of
a special crane with which she had been pro-
vided, the swell, although slight, had damaged
the slender wooden stays of the supporting
surfaces of my machine. First of all, one small
section gave way; then, as the framework is
all keyed together, others followed. Before
the machine could be saved the frailties of its
parts were sadly injured.For myself, well, I sat on the deck of the
destroyer and deplored my hard luck.I regard it as a trial trip, because it has
taught me so much. At the next attempt, for
instance, I must choose a quite calm day, not
so much concerned with the wind as for ensuring a
calmness of the sea. Were it at all choppy,
and I had the misfortune to fall into the
water, I am convinced the machine would
break up in a quarter of an hour. There would
thus be an element of danger were my escort-
ing craft some distance away.Another thing I have discovered, which is
very satisfactory, is that I shall be able to reach
exactly the point on the opposite coast that
has been chosen. I found quite clearly this morn-
ing that I was perfectly master of my direction;
side winds made no difference to me. I was
precisely on the proper course for Dover when
the machine fell. I shall make another attempt
with a little delay as possible.

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow
growth." People believe in things that they
see, and in a broad sense they are right.
What is sometimes called blind faith is not
faith at all. There must be reason and fact to
form a foundation for trust. In regard to a
medicine or remedy, for example, people ask,
"Has it cured others? Have cases like mine
been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with
the truths of modern science, and has it a
record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of
confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any
of the maladies for which it is commended I
shall resort to it in full belief in its power to
help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical
men, and the people of all civilized countries.
They trust it for the same reason that they
trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the
action of common things. This effective
remedy is palatable as honey and contains all
the nutritive and curative properties of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites, and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the
poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other
toxic matters from the system; regulates and
promotes the normal action of the organs,
gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is
infallible in Prostration—following Fevers,
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Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless pre-
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uniformly satisfactory results, my patients
having been of all ages." It is a product of
the skill and science of to-day and is successful
after the old style modes of treatment have
been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust
it to forever after. It cannot disappoint
you and is effective from the first dose. Sold
by chemists everywhere.

6

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CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
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whom reference can be made as to the
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AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

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PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

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Hongkong, 1st September 1908.

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" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

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" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Pal

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pig's Chilling—Chi cheong

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" Feet—Chi Kook

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chai Yek

" Leg—Chi Pal

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau
Kook

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Gon

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Chicken—Kai Chai

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" Ducks—Ap

" Doves—Pan Kau

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

" Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

" Geese—Ngo

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye
Ngo

" Muskrat—Wong Keng

" Hare—To Chai

" Partridge—Chi Khoo

" Pheasant—Shan Kai

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuy

" Holow—Holow Pak Kuy

" Quail—Um Ghun

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

" Salpae—Sa Chai

" Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap

" Teal, Shanghai, Sulap Chai

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul
Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

" Bream—Bin Yu

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu

" Carp—Li Yu

" Catfish—Chik Yu

" Goby—Man Yu

" Grabs—Hoi

" Gudgeon—Pak Kuy Yu

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" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

" Loach—Wong Fa Yu

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HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

BLACK AUGUST IN JAPAN.

None will proffer more sincere expressions of sympathy and commiseration to the people of Japan in the terrible series of adversities which have followed one after the other with appalling results than the Colony of Hongkong, which itself has known sad days of tribulation and disaster. Scarcely had our neighbours and friends in the North recovered from the shock induced by the holocaust at Osaka—the great manufacturing centre which has practically been wiped out of existence—than they received a visitation in the shape of an earthquake whose range and violence place it on but a slightly lower level than those which were recorded in the closing decade of last century. Following closely on the heels of that calamity, almost before the unfortunate people had time to breathe, came the news that one of the fishing fleets which are out a miserable living around the shores of Japan had been ruthlessly swept to destruction. We have seldom read of such a series of disasters happening within so brief a space of time. It would almost seem as if nature for the moment had determined to deport herself with

unhappy Japan, ill able as it is to have additional burdens thrown on her shoulders at the present time. There is only one thing which relieves the picture, and that is the fact that the total loss of life so far as can be ascertained is relatively small. But the destruction of property, the loss caused by the unemployment of hundreds of working men and women, the disturbance of trade and the dislocation of all forms of government are beyond computation. The fact that a vast quantity of official documents preserved at the High Court in Osaka were irretrievably lost in the conflagration may lead to endless complications. The earthquake, although felt all over Japan, seems to have been confined to an area which is not thickly populated, otherwise there would be a different story to tell, but when we find that in one prefecture alone, that of Shiga, 31 persons were killed and 168 injured; 20 temples collapsed and 59 were badly damaged; 47 houses crumpled up like matchwood and 1,367 were partially destroyed; 636 other buildings are a heap of ruins and 991 in little better condition, when we read such details reported in respect of one district out of many that suffered we begin to appreciate the character and force of the calamity. A European writing from the vicinity of Lake Biwa says that the shocks were sharper than he remembered during his eight years' residence in Japan and he described one of them as unique in his experience. "It seemed like the passing of a shell from a big gun, the vibration being more in the air than on the ground." In so far as human life was involved, the catastrophe will not compare with those of San Francisco, Messina or those cities in South America which came under the spell of seismic eruption. There is nothing of the spectacular in the reports which have come to hand from Japan; they are all grim and sordid detail, families camping in the open, or trudging with all that remains of their worldly possessions on their backs; railways torn up and buildings fallen in. But Messina is on the other side of the earth; San Francisco, with all its ties, is far away. Japan, on the other hand, is next door neighbour and we in Hongkong are just as much interested in the affairs of Japan as we are in those of Canton. More especially can we sympathise with the people of Dai Nippon, in the misfortunes which have befallen them when we consider the heroic efforts that are being made to recover lost ground. These disasters will be a set back, although it need not be a discouragement, to that spirit of enterprise and advancement which has brought Japan to the position which she holds to-day in the estimation of the world. It is the distress which inevitably follows such convulsions of nature and fall heaviest on those least able to bear it that will appeal to those who are not wholly absorbed in money-grubbing. It is believed by the *Kobe Herald* that the misery occasioned by the earthquake will only be on a slightly smaller scale than that caused by the fire at Osaka. "On this occasion there is at least the consolation that no human agency could have prevented or lessened the disaster; indeed the fact that no fires are reported speaks well for the precautions taken by the public and authorities. As much cannot be said in regard to the Osaka conflagration, as has been abundantly shown in these columns and elsewhere, and still less can it be held that the annually occurring disasters to fishing fleets are incapable of being prevented or reduced to much less terrible dimensions. The fact that as surely as August and September come round we hear of hundreds of fishing craft being mercilessly swept out to sea, with the sequel usually of the loss of several hundred industrious lives, is sufficient to show that no adequate attempt is made to guard against the dangers which are known to exist at this time of the year." That may be the case, of course, and we do not doubt the truth of our contemporary's remark, but the fact remains that thousands of people in Japan are in extreme want and in the depths of despair. Those accustomed to labour in factories cannot get employment for months to come and meanwhile they and their families have to exist by some manner of means. It is little use looking at the sparrows who neither reap nor spin and yet enjoy life; and it is a long time since manna fell from heaven. There is no question about it that these destitute, homeless wails will have to be supported until a new Osaka has risen from the ashes of the fire, and means of subsistence must be found for the sufferers through the bounteous and devotional wrought by the earthquake. Already, we are glad to see, the larger cities of Japan have risen nobly to the occasion and the Government has gone to the rescue. If we thought that Hongkong could afford to respond in a manner indicative of our appreciation of the generosity shown by Japanese firms during the dark days following the 18th of September, 1906, we should be the first to give utterance to the idea, but Hongkong itself is in the Slough of Despond. It is doubtful if she can meet all the calls that will be made on her resources during the next year. Never was the Colony in a worse position to assist a neighbour and we fear all that Hongkong can do is to give that bald expression of sympathy which if it cannot be translated into something more tangible is at least sincere and profound.

MORE LIGHT ON MANILA MURDERS.

When we referred on Tuesday to the inexplicable action of the secret service authorities of Manila in deporting a score of Chinese merchants without trial or warning—having secured them in custody by what certainly seemed, and still seems, a despicable ruse—we were careful to emphasise the fact that our information was not necessarily complete enough to show whether the slightest justification existed for the adoption of such a despotical and tyrannical measure. We feel certain that such methods—"Mogovite methods" they are called by the *Cablenews*—are utterly foreign to the law of the United States, and are indeed calculated to bring American law and justice into disrepute, and in that opinion we are supported in the most spirited terms by our contemporary. If there were anything against these men, some of whom had been in business in Manila for 30 years and owned their private equipages, then it was clearly the duty of the police authorities to see that they received plain and substantial justice. They were entitled to a hearing in the Courts and if the battle for liberty to remain in Manila went against them they had the right to appeal. Instead of that, these Chinese merchants were caught by artful and mendacious statements and promptly bundled neck and crop aboard the *Yuenyang* and deported to China without a change of clothing or it may be a dollar in their pockets. The question was What had these deportees done to deserve such high-handed treatment? By whose orders were they ejected from Manila like a lot of lepers? Who were the parties who constituted themselves autocrats big enough to override the law and flout public opinion which is the law? Well, further light is shed on the subject by the issue of the *Cablenews* which arrived to-day. It may be as well to say, in order not to keep impatient readers in suspense, that the American authorities seem to have certain grounds for deporting these Chinese merchants, but not after the fashion they adopted. On the day following the departure of the *Yuenyang*, a lawyer applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of these Chiquenos, but seeing that the men had gone the proceedings naturally fell to the ground. The assistant executive secretary, Mr. Welch, who appeared for the Government to stay the issue, was interviewed by a newspaper man and in the course of conversation "he agreed that a very high-handed proceeding had been carried out and remarked that it was not American custom and usage and that if he had anything to do in the matter it would not occur again. He further explained that these men were for the most part bad characters. 'Some of them have been in Bilibid, I understand,' he said. 'If I were you I would not shed tears over the lot of such men who are not by any means the representative and respectable merchants they are said to have been.' He further explained that these men were arrested by the police on the request of their own Consul and that they had been sent to China by the Consul and not by the Government. 'Their own Government wanted them, and they have gone.' But have not even the Chinese a right to be heard in the courts of justice before being deported?" he was asked. "Had a writ of *habeas corpus* been issued," he replied, "it would have been heard, but no writ was asked for." Of course no writ was asked for, for the simple reason that the Chinese merchants were caught in a trap and accepting the *bona fides* of who ever invited them to attend at the secret service office never dreamt of preparing for evil consequences. Now we come to the Chinese Consul at Manila, His Excellency S. C. Chang, who was also subjected to an interview by our enterprising contemporary, and this is what he had to say on the subject: "A number of bad characters, members of various gangs, had for years been casting discredit upon the Chinese community of Manila, which, as a whole, is composed of honourable, law-abiding people. Their overt acts of lawlessness became so noxious of late that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, always solicitous for the good name of the local Chinese, and thoroughly aroused by the possibilities of a continuance of that state of affairs, communicated with the chambers of commerce of Amoy, Canton and other cities, with a view of bringing the matter to the attention of the Government at Peking. The authorities there acted promptly by requesting the Philippine Government to remove the principal trouble breeders." It reads like an official communiqué and was evidently prepared for public consumption. He added that there was quite a number of men with police records among the deportees and held that the community as a whole, and not only the Chinese, should congratulate themselves on getting rid of these bad men. It is all beating about the bush, raising off at a tangent, anything to evade the main point. Who were these bad characters—who had been protected by the secret service? In answer to further questions His Excellency appears to have sat on the fence with great success. He did not know whether there would be any further arrests.

he had no idea what right the Peking Government had to request the deportation of these registered residents of the Philippines; all he could say was the matter had been handled in a "diplomatic" way. We rather fancy that medieval sort of diplomacy; it smacks of Anthony, Hope and Stanley Weyman to say nothing of that other gentleman whose only remark was "Off with his head." The Consul admitted that he knew the men had been put aboard the *Yuenyang* and the hour when they sailed. "I repeat," the celestial diplomat concluded the interview, "that the disreputable tong members cast discredit on their race here and that they were spirited away for the good of all concerned. What we want in the Philippines are Chinese who by their ability, integrity and character enhance the prestige of their native land." These are fine sentiments and will be appreciated by the tong which won the day, but where are we? No good or sufficient reason has been shown why these men good or bad as they may be should be "spirited away" at a moment's notice from their homes, families and businesses. Like ourselves the *Cablenews* believes that the real story has yet to be told. As we said before, there is more in this than concern for the reputation of the Chinese community in the Philippines, there is far more in it than meets the eye. Pertinently, the editorial writer of the paper quoted asks: "Does the responsible person know that the men deported were high-binders and guilty of the crimes enumerated in connection with their names? If so, why has he not given his testimony in court? Do the police officers and secret service men who were made party to this violation of the Constitution of the United States know that these Chinese were guilty of the crimes enumerated when it is sought to justify the high-handed and despotical act of the authorities? If so, why have they not testified to these facts in the courts of justice of which they have made a mockery by their act on Friday night?" But there is much more serious matter to come—it is suggested that these Chinese were deported by the police on the representation of a rival tong—for a consideration. That is far too grave a question for us at this distance from the scene of the episode to deal with and we leave it at that. The *Cablenews* also asks if anyone knows to what Chinese society the local Chinese Consul belongs, but we should in our usual innocence ask that question of the Consul himself. Proceeding to quote: "Will the Government resort to the same means to rid the islands of Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans and persons of other nationalities who may be *non grata* to another faction of their nationals? How long will it be before an American clique will be able to go secretly to the police department or those on whose orders the police act and arrange for the forcible expulsion from the islands and the spoliation of the homes and property of other Americans against whom they have some personal or social grudge? Had the men delivered up to the Chinese Government to be probably beheaded been the hardened criminals they are represented to be, in doubtful whether the sum total of their crimes would have been as reprehensible as the violence that has been done to the fundamental principles of the American Government by their kidnapping." Evidently the *Cablenews* knows much more than it discloses. It tallies by suggestion. But he who runs can read between the lines. Criminals or no criminals, these Chinese merchants have been made scapegoats at the behest of the Peking Government and the American police have acted as catpaws. A pretty role for the glorious representatives of law and order in "God's country" to fill.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM AN ANONYMOUS DONOR ("J.C.") the Lord Mayor has received £1,000 for the funds of the China Emergency Committee.

AN extensive raid has been made in Chicago upon gambling and disreputable houses, and 131 persons were arrested. These include 50 Chinese-gambling-house keepers.

H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado, Mr. D. Cistelli and Capt. J. M. R. Norton were the guests at a private luncheon to-day of Mr. F. A. Gomes, one of the oldest and much respected Portuguese residents in Hongkong.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 14th August, 1909, amounted to 29,574.44 tons and the sales during the period to 13,744.10 tons.

A MAN named Chan Kam Wo, who called himself a hawker, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for returning from banishment before the expiration of five years. The man was banished on 16th November, 1906.

\$100, or three months' hard labour, was the fine Mr. J. R. Wood imposed upon a shoe-maker, Kwok Sul, in the Police Court, to-day, for being in possession of 191 rounds of revolver ammunition. The accused, who resided at 1, Yan Sai Lane, was arrested on board the *West River* steamer *Hoi Ming*, on his way to Kowloon.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF OPIUM.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The trial of the three boatmen for theft of, and the woman for receiving, \$4,000 worth of raw opium, part of the cargo of the steamer *Kui Sang* at the end of last month, was concluded at the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. W. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacons, Lecker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. F. C. Barlow and F. X. d'Almada Castro were for the defence.

Evidence was heard at length in the morning, and in the afternoon the second engineer of the ship, Mr. J. C. Dallas, was called and said that about 12.30 a.m., on the 30th July, when he went aboard he noticed a sampan, moored about thirty or forty yards aft. The witness noticed four men on board. When he got on board the ship he met the quartermaster at the top of the gangway. The second defendant was the quartermaster. He was holding a lamp, and witness, having passed him, went to bed. Nothing happened until about three o'clock when he heard the quartermaster calling the second officer.

Detective-sergeant Wilden, of the Water Police, spoke to arresting the men and recovering the opium at different places. The theft when discovered was reported to the police, and he was deputed to trace the opium and find the thieves.

All the defendants reserved their defence, and after they had been cautioned, they were committed for trial to take place on Monday, when a special sessions will be called to dispose of the case, so as not to delay the departure of the *Kui Sang*.

LOST CARGO.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE TAKEN.

Additional evidence was taken by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, to-day, in the action brought by the Tung Sang Wo firm, of 2, Ningpo Road, Shanghai, against the Po On Marine Insurance and Godown Company, Limited, who are claiming the sum of Tls. 70,000, equal to \$7,222.22 alleged to be due under a policy of insurance on a number of packages of ground nut oil, which were shipped on board the steamer *Shao Hing* from Shanghai bound for Canton, and which were lost in Canton during the typhoon of July 28th, 1908.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Duncan McNeill, instructed by Mr. A. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacons, Lecker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant.

A plan of the T-shaped wharf at Canton, where the oil was landed, was produced and examined, after which Fong Lim Po, a Canton merchant, in the employ of the plaintiffs, was called. He explained at length how cargo was taken delivery of at Canton, and how the stuff was landed at the godowns.

Under cross-examination by Mr. McNeill, the witness said that the oil in question had been sold, but he could not give the name of the purchaser, as it was a cash transaction.

Mr. McNeill—What I want to know is, this. Was the oil in lighters when it was delivered to the purchaser?—It was in lighters and then transferred to the purchaser's boat.

So this oil was quite safe, and was not destroyed?—It was quite safe.

How was it saved?—There was no typhoon on the 27th. Why should it be injured? After I delivered the 200 barrels on that day I don't know what happened to them.

At that time, before the typhoon, was the market for oil good?—Fairly good.

Is it not a fact that a considerable quantity of oil is sold from lighters without entering godown?—It is never sold ex lighter.

Before the fifth interval the evidence for the plaintiffs was discontinued, and the defendants were called upon to argue on a question of law. Mr. McNeill dealt with the points raised at length, and added that there was no spice reserved for this oil. The plaintiffs, he said, took the risk of selling the oil before it was put into a godown. When the plaintiffs discovered that their oil could not be received in the godown, owing to the presence of other junk, why did they not land it? Because there was no space for their oil. There was no reasonable chance of their oil entering the godown. A great quantity of oil was sold from lighters and not placed in godowns. Counsel then argued that Po On was Canton, and that the oil was safely landed there.

Proceeding.

FOR going on board the steamer *Lung Mun* last night and annexing a handbag containing \$30 in cash and \$12 worth of clothing, the property of the tailyman, a coolie, Wong Tak, got six weeks' imprisonment at the Police Court, to-day. His two accomplices escaped.

A BOY named Tsang Mun Sang (17) was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with obtaining \$37 worth of goods from a shop at 10, Des Voeux Road West the other day by means of a trick. It was stated that defendant had been discharged from a firm who had dealings with the grocer shop. Before he took his discharge it is believed he obtained his firm's pass book and by this means obtained the goods. The case was remanded. Detective-sergeant J. J. Watt made the arrest.

WE have been favoured by Mr. Stuart Fuller, American Vice Consul-General in Hongkong, with copies of the map showing the exact designations used by the Manila Observatory in issuing typhoon warnings. The maps should prove exceedingly handy especially to master mariners. We do not know whether these maps are sold or given away at the American Consulate, but those whose business it is to keep an eye on the track of typhoons should certainly see about getting one.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th August.

The Canton officials have been advised in a telegram from Shanghai that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsien, will leave Shanghai on the 29th instant by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Hsin Ming* to proceed South. H.E. Yang is expected to arrive at Canton about 10 or 12 of September. His Excellency will probably make a brief stay at Hongkong on arrival there. A delegation of officials will be sent by the Canton officials to Hongkong on the 30th inst. to meet H.E. Yuan. The 20th day of this moon (the 16th of September) has been fixed as the day on which H.E. Yuan will assume charge of the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces.

ALLEGED EMBROIDER.

Chu Yeung Yin, an accountant of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, who is alleged to have embezzled a sum of over \$1,400 from the Company and who subsequently absconded, was arrested yesterday as the result of the rewards offered by the Railway Company for the man's apprehension. Chu Yeung Yin has been handed to the Nantoh Magistrate to be tried and punished. It is not known what form the punishment (if any) will take, pending instructions from H.E. Chang Chih Tung, who is deeply interested in the Canton-Hankow Railway, especially at the present moment, when troubles are brewing owing to the differences among factions parties of shareholders.

SQUALL AT WUCHOW.

Shortly after 6 p.m. on the afternoon of the 25th inst., a violent squall visited Wuchow without any warning. Heavy showers were pouring down at the time and the wind continued blowing with great force for fully three-quarters of an hour. Extensive damage was done to several buildings and a large number of trees were uprooted. The Tin Hou Temple was partly destroyed. The rats in the harbour were dashed about in all directions, with the result that flower-boats and sampans, etc., were either sunk or damaged to the number of over fifty, and several lives were lost. The small South Gate was also partly destroyed. The river has since risen to an abnormal extent and is still rising.

EXTRADITED PRISONERS.

The three robbers Lu Ah Kwei, Lu Mah Yon and Wong Ah Wo, who have lately been wanted by the Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief at Weichow and who were arrested in Hongkong, a short time ago, were yesterday extradited to Canton. They are at present in the custody of the Provincial Judge.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The German Consul at Canton has informed the local officials that arrangements have been made by his Government for the establishment of special quarters in Berlin for Chinese students who may wish to pursue a course of studies in the German Capital. On receipt of the above communication, the Provincial Educational Commissioner (Chang Sik Fun) issued a proclamation for the information of the people.

BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out in Ngar Ho Fong on the 22nd instant when a boy eight years old was burnt to death.

ROBBER SHOT TO DEATH.

On the 20th instant, a notorious robber named Leung Yiu, who had taken part in the Kweichow village robbery, when one of the houses was destroyed by fire and eight lives were lost, was captured by the local officials. When under arrest the culprit offered vigorous resistance and was shot dead by his captors.

DEMENTED WOMAN A SUICIDE.

DIES IN THE SH UNO-SHUI RIVER.

A sad case of *folie des is* is to hand from the New Territory, the victim being a native woman who was about forty-five years of age.

Wong Ho, which was her name, was born at Sheung-shui, where she was engaged on a firm, and for some years was known to be demented. Deserted by her friends and acquaintances, who became alarmed at the woman's strange behaviour, Wong Ho led a wandering life, roaming about the hillside, and getting her food wherever it was obtainable.

Yesterday morning the poor creature was seen to pass through the village and make in the direction of the river. Arriving at the banks she was alleged to have divested herself of her clothing and jump into the water. She sank immediately.

Some hours later her body was recovered and, as it is reported, was buried by the villagers.

SHOP LOOTED.

What a surprise this was to him: A few days ago the master of a small shop in Queen's Road Central went to Canton to transact some business. He was away for a few days, and on his return to the Colony he returned to his place of business, only to find the place empty, his four *shiks* having decamped with his stock in trade which was valued at \$750. The matter was reported to the police, who are investigating.

THREE coolies were handed over to the Water Police yesterday afternoon, when the steamer *Manning* arrived in port. The men were stowaways, having boarded the ship at Sandakan. Second Officer L. M. Goddard prosecuted them in the Police Court to-day, and they were each mulcted in the sum of \$25, the alternative being a month's hard labour.

AN obstreperous sampan man, who wanted more than his legal fare from a European on Blake Pier yesterday afternoon, paid for the chance in the Police Court, to-day. The European had the sampan for about half an hour and paid the man twenty cents. There was a row, a policeman was called, the boatman arrested, and fined \$5 for his impudence.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

DISTURBANCE IN KIANG-SU.

OFFICIAL YAMEN DESTROYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 25th August.
There has been a rising in Tanyang district in Kiang-su Province. The official yamen has been destroyed and the city gates are closed. The Governor of Soochow has sent troops to suppress the disturbance.

THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 25th August.
Japan has sent further reinforcements to Chientao. Russia is intervening on the ground that it is a breach of the Russo-Japanese Treaty.

HUNAN PROVINCE.

OPENING OF A PORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 25th August.
The Governor of Hunan has asked the Central Government to throw open the place outside the northern gate of the Provincial capital as a commercial port.

An Imperial decree has been issued approving the proposal.

MANCHURIA.

REQUISITION FOR MILITARY STORES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 25th August.
Viceroy Sik Liang has memorialized to the effect that the Three Eastern Provinces are short in their supply of military stores. He has requisitioned for a supply from Peking.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

APPLICATION TO RESIGN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 25th August.
Chang Chih-tung's illness is protracting, and he feels that he is unable to discharge his duties in consequence. He is therefore determined to resign his post as a Grand Councillor.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

COOLIE SENTENCED FOR UTTERING.

"Tell him he has done this before and that he will be banished. Tell him not to come back to Hongkong again," said Mr. F. A. Hazeland (first police magistrate) to a coolie in the Police Court, this forenoon.

Fong Ching, unemployed, no fixed place of abode, was charged, at the instance of Police Sergeant Watt, with disposing of a counterfeit Indo-China dollar at Hungnam yesterday. According to the evidence defendant went to a shop at 27, Kowloon City Road and called for two packets of cigarettes, in payment for which he gave the saleswoman a dollar piece. The coolie was closely examined by the master of the shop, who told defendant that he had no change, and invited him to go to the police-station for it. Defendant bolted, was chased, and caught. At the lock-up the shopkeeper said that the defendant had passed a similar dollar piece in his shop a week ago.

The defendant admitted the charge and was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks. In passing sentence his Worship recommended the man for banishment in the words given above.

LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE VS. C. Y. C.

The following are the police teams drawn to play against the Corinthian Yacht Club on the former's ground at Happy Valley, on Saturday, 28th, at 4.30 p.m.:

No. 1 Team:—Wilson, Cooper, Grant, McLennan (skip).
No. 2:—J. J. Watt, Pill, Ogg, Langley (skip).
No. 3:—Glendonning, Gerrard, Fenton, Robertson (skip).
No. 4:—Sim, Stuart, Bell, Goudley (skip).
Reserves: Baker, Blackman, O'Sullivan and Hanna.

Opium in Hongkong.

SIR F. LUGARD'S POLICY CRITICISED.

RAPID M.P.'S SUGGESTION.

The House of Commons on July 27 went into Committee of Supply on the Colonial Office Vote, when Mr. Bennett called attention to the opium traffic in Hongkong and Ceylon. The International Opium Conference had, he said, since this subject was last debated, met at Shanghai, and had settled once for all the unquestionably evil character of the traffic, and the absolute sincerity of the Chinese Government. In Hongkong there had been some measure of progress, although it had met with the utmost opposition from the Imperial servants of this country. Sir F. Lugard had said that Lord Crewe had asked the Imperial Government for a sum of money to make good the loss caused by the closing of the opium dens. He hoped that Lord Crewe did not make that statement, but if he did he trusted that members on that side and the Labour Party would strenuously resist the application of the money of the British taxpayer to such a purpose. The opposition of British Governors to the action of the Imperial Government was very deplorable. That our Imperial officers should be permitted openly to thwart our policy, was intolerable, and some very sharp treatment should be dealt out to those Governors, who resisted our efforts in different parts of the world. In Ceylon, instead of making progress, we had gone backwards, the opium ordinance introduced at the end of last year having been withdrawn. Both in Hongkong and Ceylon more stringent measures were necessary to deal with the opium traffic.

Mr. Laidlaw referred to the evidence given before the International Opium Commission, and urged that pressure should be put upon the Government of Hongkong to proceed more rapidly with the closing of opium dens in that city. If we were to carry out our promise to do all we could to help China in this matter of the opium traffic we must set our house in order in our own colonies. We must impress upon our officials that the suppression of the opium trade was not a Liberal fad, and that things would not revert to the old way directly this Government went out of office. The officials in Hongkong ought to look to some source other than opium for immediate revenue. A system of registration of opium smokers, which had proved beneficial elsewhere, might be tried in Hongkong. The hon. member also complained of the prevalence of gambling under the British flag in the Federated Malay States. Gambling was more in evidence in those States than it was at Monte Carlo. People went to Monte Carlo with sums of money which they could very well afford to lose, but in the Federated Malay States the persons engaging in the vice were almost entirely Chinese coolies. Active measures should be taken by the Colonial Office to repress this evil.

Colonel Seely, referring to the opium question, said that in Hongkong by the end of February, 1910, all the opium dens would have been closed. There were people who said that the result would be to drive the smoking of opium into other quarters, but the Conference was in favour of closing the dens, and the best information the Government could get led them to believe that this was a good plan. It was intended to continue to restrict the amount of opium imported. With regard to the Federated Malay States, the Government was about to set up a State monopoly of opium, which he thought met with the general approval of those who wished to see a diminution of its consumption. They wished to check the habit of gambling and their aim was to reduce it to the narrowest limits with a view to ultimate prohibition. On the question of the view of the Government in regard to opium generally, they considered it to be a bad thing for a race, and that the more it could be checked and stopped the better for all concerned. In this matter they had the example of the Japanese, who were stamping it out by savage penalties, and of China, who was also trying to shake herself free from the habit. They would not cease to do their best to assist China and to diminish as far as possible, and as soon as possible, the consumption of opium in all places where the Colonial Office had rule.

Mr. Verney expressed dissatisfaction with the statement which he understood the Under-Secretary to have made—that it was intended to create a Government monopoly in opium in the Federated Malay States. He commended to the Government as worthy of imitation the action of the Siamese Government in extirpating gambling dens which had been a Government monopoly in Siam and had yielded a large revenue, and of the Japanese Government in taking drastic means to exclude opium from their country to the immense advantage of its people.

SECOND CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT THE HAGUE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Washington, July 8.

The State Department has requested all the countries which participated in the meeting of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, China, last February to send delegates to a second conference, to be held at The Hague in the near future, at which means will be considered for the international control of the production, manufacture and traffic in opium, with a view to the complete suppression of the use of opium except for medicinal purposes.

Hamilton Wright, who was one of the American delegates to the conference at Shanghai, is preparing a programme to govern the discussion of the conference. It is hoped by the Department that the conference will also take up the question of the use of cocaine and other narcotics and habit forming drugs. Mr. Wright is preparing legislation for submission to Congress which if enacted will place the manufacture and interstate traffic in habit forming drugs

under the supervision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

For several years the United States has taken the lead in the work of suppressing the opium evil. The congress held in Shanghai was first suggested by the United States, and the purpose of the second conference is to carry on the work of preventing the spread of the use of opium. The American delegates to the conference were Hamilton Wright, the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, and Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American Legation at Peking. The State Department to-day gave out the following statement regarding the work of the commission.

"The commission was one of inquiry only. Its function was to study the opium problem and to report as to the best and most feasible means for solving it. This the commission did to the entire satisfaction of the Governments concerned. The delegations were unanimous that the opium evil must cease, and the nine resolutions that practically covered the difficulties were passed nem. con. The delegations were in entire accord and it was not thought wise to draw up an elaborate report, as to the why and wherefore of the resolutions. It was considered that it would be more effective to condemn the illicit use of opium by a few general resolutions than to write a report that no one would read."

"In the eighteen months during which the correspondence proceeded which resulted in the commission every Government taking part made some move, either by proclamation or legislation, to put its house in order before the meeting of the commission. The United States Government itself enacted legislation prohibiting the importation of opium except for medicinal purpose. It went into effect on April 1 of the current year. On March 1, 1908, a prohibitory law went into effect in the Philippines. Other Governments, owing to financial questions, were not able to enact prohibitory legislation, but they enacted legislation that will wipe out the traffic in the drug within a decade or less."

"International action on the problem will proceed and the American Government is now seeking further co-operation from the powers concerned."

WHITE WOMAN SUMMONED.

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE IN A TYPE FOUNDRY.

An interesting case came on for hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court, today, when Chan Tin, in the employ of the Shan Fat Type Foundry, 51, Hollywood Road, summoned a woman named Ella Huard, who occupies the flat above the foundry, for assault, alleged to have been committed on the 31st inst.

Mr. J. B. Gardiner appeared for the defence. The next summons was brought by the Huard woman against the owner of the foundry for causing a nuisance by allowing obnoxious matter to accumulate in his premises.

The third summons, a cross-action, was by the proprietor, a woman, against Miss Huard for disorderly behaviour.

The plaintiff, Chan Tin, said that the defendant lived above the shop where he was employed. On the day in question she threw some water into his premises. Complainant told her not to do it and she repeated it, this time the water entering a cauldron of molten lead, causing the lead to rise and scald him. His Worship—Do you suggest she did it purposely?—Yes.

The defendant denied that she threw dirty water into the foundry.

Mr. Gardiner—Do you water the plants yourself?—Sometimes I do.

One morning, she added, the plaintiff used very bad language towards her servants.

His Worship discharged that summons.

The next to be heard was the case of alleged nuisance Miss Huard described the smells came from the ground floor. She said she reported the matter to the Sanitary Board authorities, but they said that the nuisance, if any, was not sufficient to take action against the proprietor of the foundry.

His Worship—How can this be stopped—these offensive smells?

A sanitary inspector said it could not be stopped. The smells were caused by the burning oil from the machine.

His Worship suggested that some arrangements should be made with the landlord with a view to abating the nuisance, and the summonses were adjourned sine die.

AN UMBRELLA TRICK.

SHOPKEEPER ROBBED OF A BAG OF MONEY.

A very clever trick, whereby a shopkeeper was robbed of bag of a money, was played by three rascals yesterday, one of whom only was caught, the others having made good their escape.

The story was told to Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court to-day, when one Wong Tak pleaded not guilty to stealing a bag containing \$19 in silver.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon three men, pretending to be strangers to each other, followed one another into a tailor's shop at 350, Queen's Road Central. The first man asked to be shown some umbrellas, the second inquired after some towels, while the third stood at the counter—an interested spectator.

The man examining the umbrellas, opened one in the face of the salesman, while the third man—the "spectator"—believing that he was screened, picked up the bag of money, and cleared. The theft was noticed by a "purchaser" Wong Tak, could not get away in time. He was found guilty, and the Court passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

DR. HARTON AND THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

CHINESE APPRECIATION.

We understand that Dr. G. M. Harton is about to leave the Colony on a holiday and the leading Chinese merchants have arranged to meet him at the Tung Wa Hospital on Saturday next for the purpose of presenting him with some pieces of embroidered silk in recognition of his invaluable voluntary services rendered by the worthy Doctor in the treatment of Chinese suffering from eye diseases at the Hospital.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

EIGHTH ROUND.

Two good matches of Water Polo were witnessed by a very big gathering yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's swimming enclosure between the 87th Coy. and 88th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery, and the "Buffs" and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The first match was timed for 5.30 p.m. and punctually at this hour the Artillerymen took the water, and from the very outset the 87th began pressing, scoring three goals, the 88th Company being unable to net the leather. In the replay the latter made three or four very good attempts and looked dangerous at times, but the defence of their opponents was too strong and they were driven back to their own area, the 87th shortly afterwards registering an additional two goals before the whistle sounded, the final score being—87th Coy. R.G.A. 5 goals—88th Coy. R.G.A. nil.

Judging from the winners' exhibition yesterday it looks as though their chances in the Artillery Inter-Company Water Polo Competition are even, for although they had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the 83rd Company a few weeks ago, the team have since greatly improved.

A great deal of interest was centred in the "Buffs" v. C.Y.C. match, as both teams were then occupying second place in the Water Polo Shield Competition, and this match was to decide who should retain the position. Many of course favoured the Corinthians, but the Military had hopes in their comrades, seeing that the latter have been training very hard of late. As the rivals entered the enclosure they were applauded by their backers and after a good deal of play Cooke opened the score for the Yachtsmen, R. C. Wittell adding the second from a corner throw in. The Buffs, however, played a cool game and in less than a minute after the C.Y.C.'s score Private Cloak sent in a terrific shot which proved too difficult for the Corinthian goalkeeper, thus registering the Buffs' first goal. Before half time the C.Y.C. brought their total up to 3 goals to one. The second spell witnessed a lot of give and take but the play of the Corinthians was too good for the "Buffs", who added another two goals to their credit, bringing the score up to 5 goals to one at the finish.

CONTRACTOR INJURED.

DISTURBANCE IN WING ON STREET.

A disturbance took place in Wing On Street yesterday afternoon, and it was some time before peace reigned again. Seven men, who are employed in a shop, house No. 36, in this street, were arrested, and one man, a contractor, was sent to hospital by Inspector Fenton suffering from bruises about the face, chest and legs. It would appear from the report made to the police that the contractor's coolies were engaged in repairing the adjoining premises. And in order to have the bricks near at hand they were piled up in front of No. 36. The master of the shop objected, saying that the dust from the bricks damaged his goods, and called upon the contractor and his men to remove them. This the contractor would not do, high words followed, and it is alleged the shop owner attacked the contractor and another man with their own bricks, poles, and anything that came handy. As already mentioned the shopkeeper had to be sent to hospital, and as he could not appear in the Police Court, to-day, the case against his alleged assailants was adjourned. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro is retained for the prosecution.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

The dark cloud on the rubber horizon, says a London financial writer, is the large stock of rubber held by one or two wealthy dealers, who will probably unload in the autumn. This will lower the price of Para. With rubber over 7s a pound all the plantation companies are making huge profits. They are straining every nerve to increase their output and market what they can. Five shillings a pound profit is a gold mine to the older companies, all of which will pay larger dividends during the present year. That rubber cannot continue at the present price is almost a certainty, though when the break will occur is known only to a few, who are not communicative individuals. There have been the usual stories put about during the past week of the discovery of a synthetic rubber which will kill the rubber industry, as the discovery of synthetic indigo killed the Indian industry. The stories amuse those who know. They are only funny—not serious.

COMMERCIAL.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s share list to-day:

Rubbers:
Anglo Malaya 47-0-0 buyers
Kuala Lumpur 50/6
Linggit 51/0
Ledbury 41/5 sellers
Balgownie 55-1 buyers
Regulus 52-0 sellers

To-day's Advertisement.

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"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Sept., at Noon.

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A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1909. [608]

THE BANK OF KOREA.

The agreement providing for the formation of the Central Bank of Korea, which was signed on July 26th in Seoul by Viscount Sone, Resident-General, and Mr. Yi Hoang-yong, Korean Premier, has now been published. The agreement reads as follows:—

"The Governments of Japan and Korea have agreed upon the following stipulations relating to the formation of the Bank of Korea:—

"(1) The Korean Government agrees to establish the Bank of Korea, which shall be authorized to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. The Bank shall manage Japanese Government funds when such business is entrusted to it by the Bank of Japan.

"(2) The silver notes issued in Korea by the Dai-ichi Ginko shall be treated as if issued by the Bank of Korea, which shall assume the obligation of redeeming the notes.

"(3) Japanese and Koreans exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

"(4) Japanese shall be appointed directors and auditors of the Bank of Korea for the time being.

"(5) The Bank of Korea need not pay a dividend on shares held by the Korean Government before the rate of dividend paid on shares held by others has reached 6 per cent. per annum.

"(6) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Korean Government for five years after the establishment of the Bank of Korea."

The members of the promoting committee of the bank have been nominated, and comprise Government officials and business-men representing wide interests. It is expected that the prospectus of the shares will be issued before the end of next month. In the opinion of a leading business-man of Osaka, who has been nominated a member of the promoting committee, it is evident that a great demand will be seen for the shares of the bank, a dividend of 6 per cent. being guaranteed by the Government besides the promise of more profit. It is pointed out that even at a time when the financial position was far less favourable, a great demand was seen for the shares of the Oriental Colonisation Company on account of the annual subsidy of ¥300,000 granted by the Government. This authority is not of the opinion that a rush for shares, as in the case of the Oriental Colonisation Co., is a favourable phenomenon in business circles. It is therefore advisable to adopt the premium system in placing the bank's shares on the market thus enabling genuine business-men to obtain an allotment of shares and checking speculation.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "Daisy" brand butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule:—

	per lb.
"Honeysuckle" brand	\$1.00
"Daisy"	 80
"Dairymaid"	 70
"Buttercup"	 65

Hongkong, 25th August, 1909. [580]

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"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO" BEER.

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OBTAINABLE AT—

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[471]

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1909.

[471]

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver B.C.

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12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

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From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
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SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"MONTEAGLE"	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

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Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

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(1)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
FOOCHOW	"YATSHING"	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"PUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	SUNDAY, 29th Aug., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI	"CHIPSING"	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"FOOSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LUUSANG"	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HINSANG"	SATURDAY, 4th Sept., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	"NAMSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dattu, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	29th " Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	30th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	31st " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEKAN"	5th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIWAN"	23rd " "

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Linan, Chihui, etc.)

—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers to Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1909.

(8)

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Dates.

SAIRO 2540 R. Rodger MANILA FRIDAY, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.

RUBI 2540 R. W. Almond " SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 10,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1909.

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(24)

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAM

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RATIO AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,005,284	{ Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = \$12.72 }	4 %	{ Sales \$1,000 ex div. London £95.5 }
National Bank of China, Limited	10,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$234,757 \$411,590 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$103,248 \$103,248 \$68,409 }	\$8,464,901	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908 }	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,164 }	\$7,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$13,002 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,428,173 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$20,618 \$99,007 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$9 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$350,000 \$517,500 \$10,000 }	NIL	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$21,000 \$21,000 }	\$21,170	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$314 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154 }	...	\$60 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£6,817	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909 }	...	72/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,121	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sa. and b.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$48,000 }	...	...	3 1/2 %	\$15
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$158,648 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$140 sa. and b.
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$135,893 Tls. 9,273	\$5 for 1897 Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	...	\$30 sales Tls. 300 sales
Parak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	...	...	...	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £18,489 }	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09 }	7 %	Tls. 184 sellers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Goo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$48,958 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$126,808 \$40,000 }	\$50,102	None	...	\$60 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$97,192 \$221,000 }	\$345,162	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	13 %	\$60 b. ex div.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 60,927 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 784 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 60,927 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 147 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105
Central Stores, Limited	10,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$15,519 }	\$805	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$75 ex n.f. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$22,475 }	\$26,475	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$105 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$43,463 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$278 }	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 300,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none \$1,968 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,319 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 1384 seller
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$125,000 \$50,000 }	\$9,552	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$74 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 90
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 4,829 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 108 buyers
Say Chiao Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,011	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 430 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Western Agency, Limited	8,604	10/8	12/8	{ £1,500 \$40,000 }	£648	1/10th per share for 1908	...	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 \$10,000 }	NIL	\$1.20 for 1908	9 %	\$134 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$64 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	115,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$8.80 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$5,000 }	\$570	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$15,195 }	\$15,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$201 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$7,616 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 \$20,000 }	\$8,390	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Manichappi to Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwerij	35,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 527,500 Tls. 61,984 }	Tls. 116,682	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,055 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$4,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$4,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$15,540 }	\$15,540	None	...	\$10 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 151 buyers
South China Morang Post, Limited	6,000	\$5	\$5	{ none \$5,602 }	Dr. \$5,602	None	...	\$13 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none \$5,602 }	\$5,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$10.80 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$172 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$35,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$84 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$35,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none \$3.95 }	\$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,800	£1	£1	{ none \$7.40 }	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7 buyers
Do. (partly paid)	103,800	£1	£1	{ none \$7.40 }	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7 buyers
Balgonville Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$11,205 }	\$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., (fully paid)	187,414	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Do. (contributory)	123,546	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,500	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Regalia Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	28,500	\$10	\$10	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Do. (8% pref.)	2,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Ledbury Rubber Estate Limited	6,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales
Do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ none \$11,205 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$10 sales

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride

HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents. 358.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [566]

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